

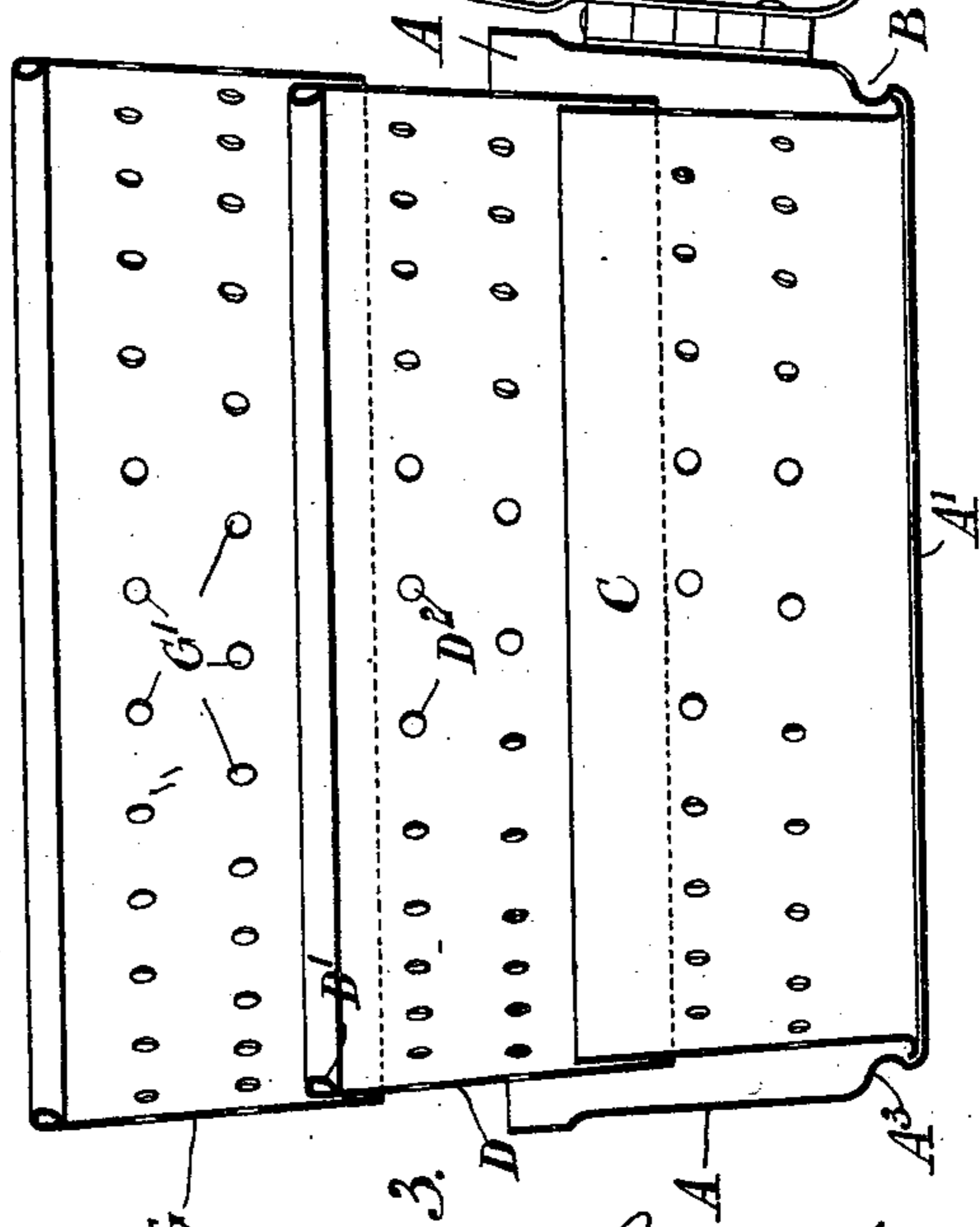
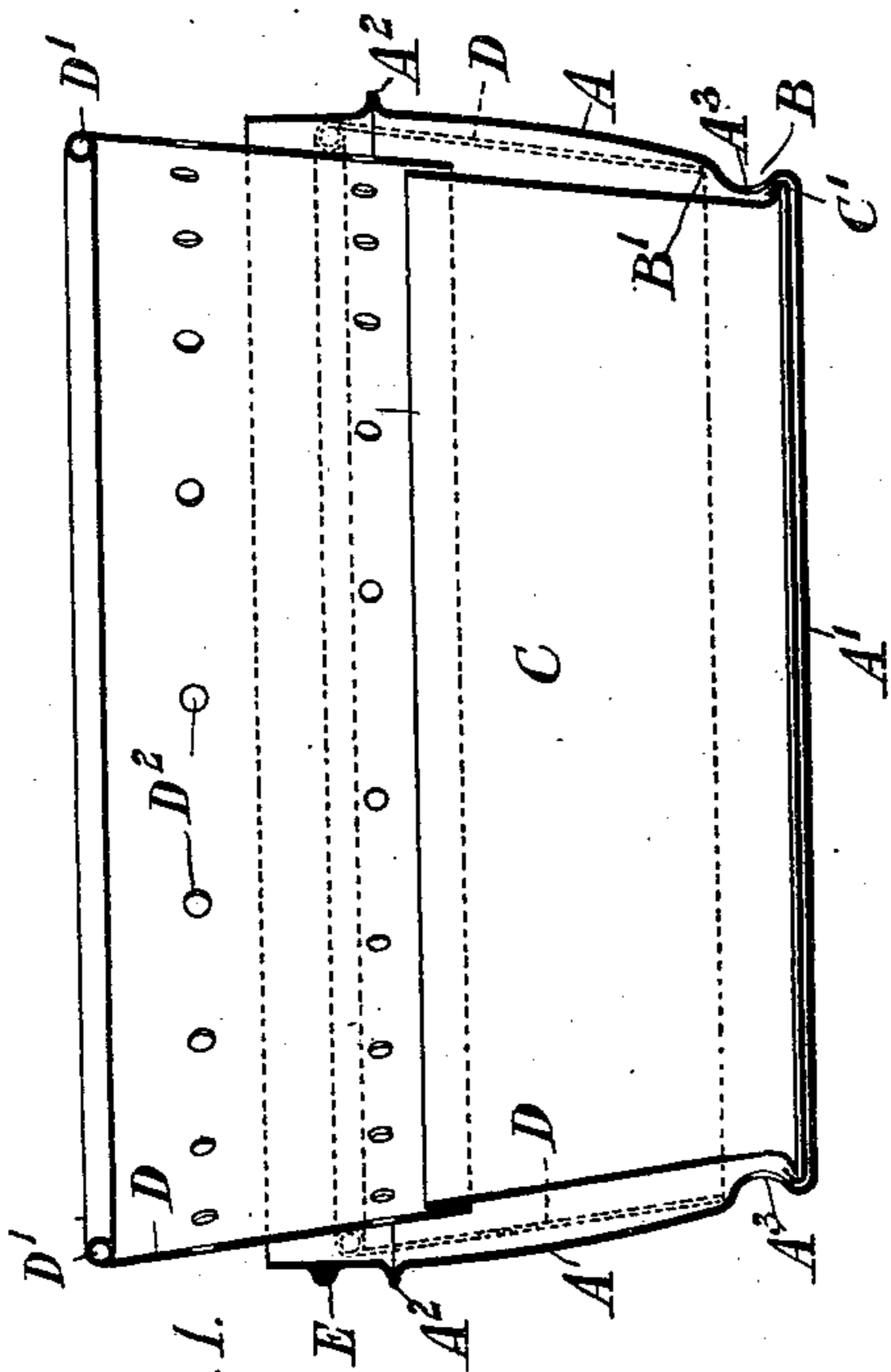
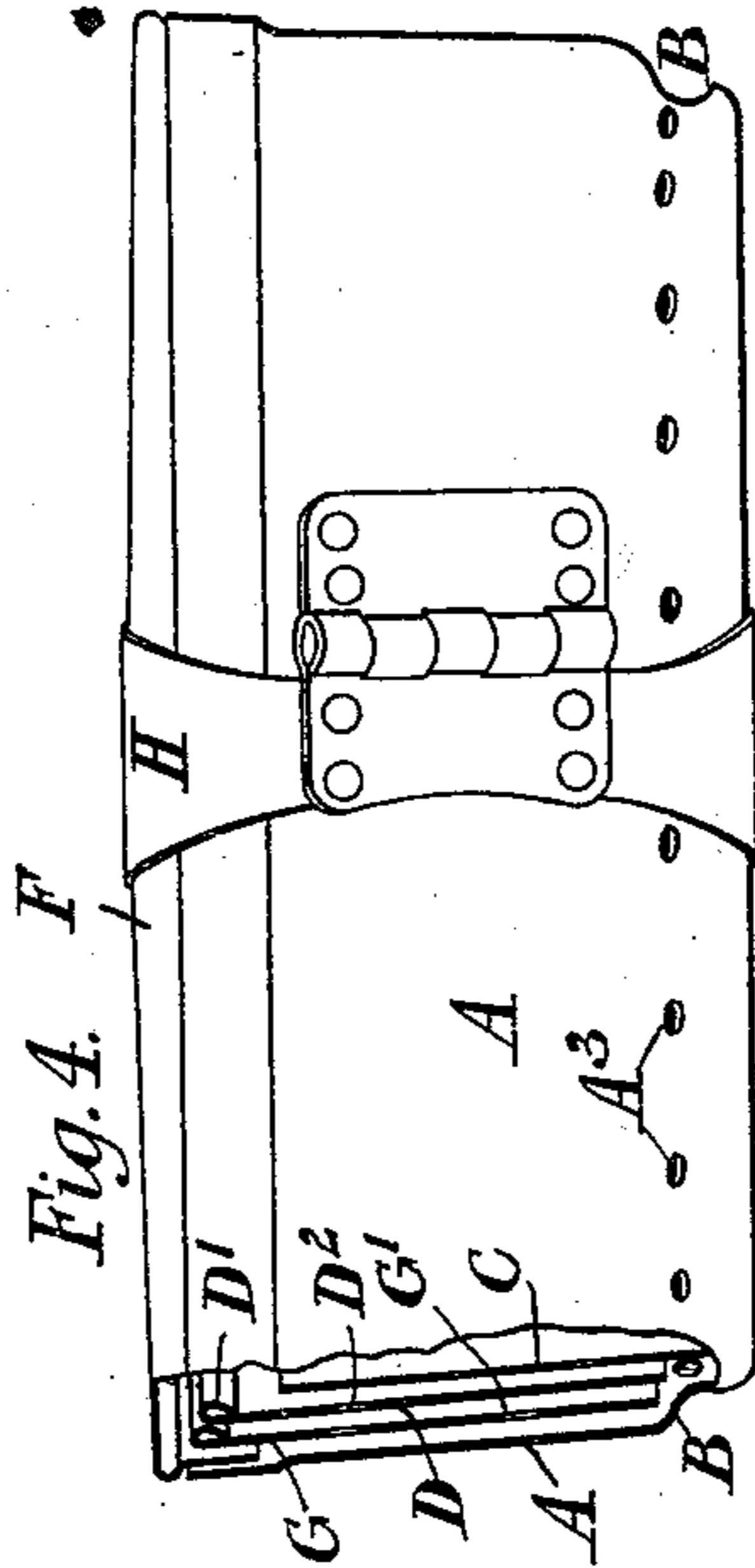
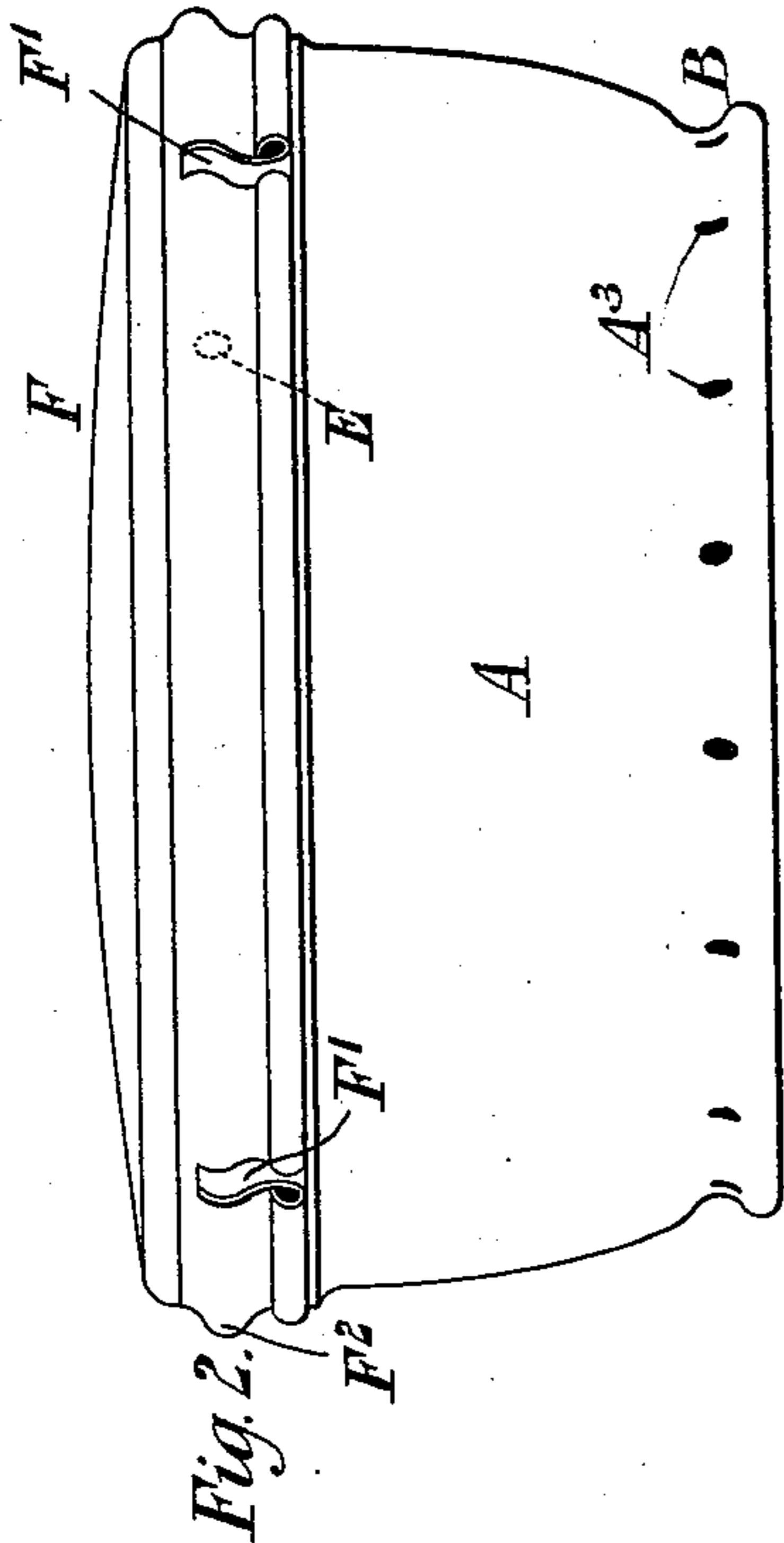
(No Model.)

E. A. E. VIVIAN.

CASE OR RECEPTACLE FOR SPONGES, &c.

No. 558,535.

Patented Apr. 21, 1896.



Witnesses:  
H. K. Boulter  
J. J. Northrup

Inventor:  
Edwards A. E. Vivian,  
By Wm. C. Boulter, atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARDS ARTHUR EVERARD VIVIAN, OF STAINES, ENGLAND.

## CASE OR RECEPTACLE FOR SPONGES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,535, dated April 21, 1896.

Application filed August 12, 1895. Serial No. 559,069. (No model.) Patented in England November 8, 1893, No. 21,223; in Germany November 28, 1893, No. 75,151, and in Austria March 31, 1894, No. 64,746/97,546.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARDS ARTHUR EVERARD VIVIAN, a subject of the Queen of England, residing at Stanwell, Staines, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases or Receptacles for Sponges and the Like, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 21,223, dated November 8, 1893; in Germany, No. 75,151, dated November 28, 1893, and in Austria, No. 64,746/97,546, dated March 31, 1894,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cases or receptacles for carrying wet or damp sponges, the receptacles being particularly applicable for use in hot climates or while traveling, as they can be used as substitutes for the canvas or india-rubber sponge-bags, at present employed, which quickly become rotten and unfit for use.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of one form of the case ready to have the sponge placed in it, Fig. 2 representing the same case closed up. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 of a modified case, and Fig. 4 shows the same closed and partly in section.

Like letters represent like parts throughout the drawings.

The receptacle consists of an outer shell or cup A, preferably circular and with a closed bottom A', the shape of which may be varied, but may with advantage be as shown in Fig. 1.

B represents a peripheral groove formed by forcing in the material so that the inside edge of the groove where it projects into the inside of the shell A is at B' of smaller diameter than the rim C' of the interior and preferably conical cup C, so that while C can be freely turned round in A it cannot be withdrawn. Upon C, in the well known manner commonly employed for drinking-cups, is a similarly-coned and slightly-larger ring of metal D, so arranged that while it may be drawn from the position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1 up to that shown in full lines in that figure it cannot be pulled farther out except by the exercise of excessive power, which would dam-

age the cup C. The upper edge of D is preferably wired or curled over at D' to strengthen it.

The shell A is provided a short distance from the top with a seating-ring A<sup>2</sup>, preferably formed by spinning or pressing, and above this with projections or equivalent E, of which there may be conveniently three, adapted to form part of a bayonet-joint, or other suitable means of securing the lid to the shell A may be used. The lid F may be of any suitable construction and provided with slots F' to pass over the projections E, and an enlarged circular groove or recess F<sup>2</sup>, adapted to pass over these projections E, so that the lid may be secured by placing it with the slots over the pins, and then when sufficiently far on with the edge of the lid resting upon the ring A<sup>2</sup> turning the lid so that the projections E lie inside the groove F<sup>2</sup>, and the lid cannot then be removed except by turning it.

The cup A is provided in any suitable part—say conveniently in the groove B—with holes or openings A<sup>3</sup>, which when the case is closed up and the sponge within it serve as ventilation-holes, and also if the sponge be placed in wet and water be squeezed out of it when the case is closed and the sponge compressed allow that water to escape.

The cup C, I prefer to have solid walls and no holes at all, as the sponge when in the case lies in that cup; but the upper cup or ring D may be provided, where desired, with holes D<sup>2</sup>, through which any water forced out of the sponge in the compressing process may escape, when it would run down the annular space between the walls of A and C and escape by the holes A<sup>3</sup> before the receptacle was placed in the trunk.

In use the sponge may be taken wet or preferably roughly squeezed dry and placed in the receptacle when in its raised position, as in Fig. 1. Then the lid F is placed on top of the sponge and forced down, compressing the sponge and also telescoping the ring D between the cup C and the shell A, and when forced home with the openings F' over the pins E the lid is turned and securely held, as will be well understood.

In the modifications shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the same principle is adopted; but instead

of a solid cup and one perforated ring D there are two perforated rings D and G, having perforations D<sup>2</sup> and G', where required, and the cup C is in this case shown perforated, although I still prefer to leave the bottom portion of it with solid walls. In this case the cup C may be rigidly connected with the shell A, as the form of fastening shown does not necessitate the turning of the lid upon the shell, the fastening shown consisting simply of a yoke H, hinged or pivoted to A and adapted to be turned upon its hinge so as to embrace both the cup A and its lid F, which latter for convenience may, as shown in Fig. 4, fit inside the shell A. The operation and use of this receptacle are substantially the same as that already described.

It will thus be seen that with this case the sponge is entirely inclosed and may be safely carried in a trunk or bag without danger of spoiling the articles with which it may come in contact, while ventilation is supplied through the holes A<sup>3</sup>, and it is not even necessary to squeeze the sponge very dry, as any water that may be forced out of it when the case is being compressed and the lid applied will escape through the holes A<sup>3</sup>, after which the case can be dried and no further water can escape.

The case may be made of any suitable material, such as metal, hard rubber, or the like; but I prefer to use aluminium on account of its lightness and inoxidizable qualities.

I claim—

1. In a sponge case or receptacle, the combination with the inclosing shell provided with perforations near its lower end, of telescopic sections arranged within the inclosing shell, one of said sections being provided with perforations and said sections and shell being constructed to leave a space between them as described to permit liquid issuing through the perforations in the telescopic section to pass down into the shell and out through the perforations in the latter.

2. In a sponge case or receptacle, the com-

bination with the inclosing shell provided with perforations near its lower end and with an inwardly-depressed portion forming a peripheral groove, and openings in said portion, of telescopic sections arranged within the shell, the bottom section being provided with a peripheral rim engaging below the depressed portion of the shell and below the perforations therein and the upper section being provided with openings, said sections and shell being so constructed as to leave a space between them as described whereby liquid issuing through the perforations in the upper section may pass down into the shell and out through the perforations therein, and a lid adapted to be arranged over the upper section and to force the same down upon the lower section and also to be secured upon the shell after forcing down said upper section.

3. In a sponge case or receptacle the combination with the inclosing shell provided near its bottom with perforations, telescopic sections arranged therein and projecting above the upper edge of the shell, one of which sections is provided with perforations and said sections and shell being constructed to leave a space between them as described, whereby liquid issuing through the perforations in the telescopic section may pass down and into the shell and out through the perforations therein, a lid adapted to be arranged over the upper section and to force the same down upon the lower section, a seating-ring toward the upper edge of the shell, projections between the upper edge of the shell and the said ring and adapted to enter slots in the lid, the latter also having a peripheral groove adapted to pass over the said projections.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARDS ARTHUR EVERARD VIVIAN.

Witnesses:

WALTER J. SKERTEN,  
FRED C. HARRIS.